

## WESTERN VOLUNTEERS

**They Want to Go to Cuba and End the War.**

**Twenty-Five Thousand Americans Anxious to Wipe the Spaniards Off the Earth—Plans Fully Worked Out Are Submitted to the Junta.**

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A new and sensational turn in Cuban affairs has just developed which promises to put an entirely different phase on the war in Cuba within the next three months, if the proposition just made is accepted. For the last three days the Cuban junta—President Thomas Estrada Palma, Secretary Quesada and Treasurer Guerra—has been holding a series of important conferences in Washington. Yesterday they were closeted with three prominent western men who represent the American Volunteer league, an organization with branches in Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Illinois, and at least 20 of the western states. The report of the league submitted to the junta contains a plan, worked out to the smallest details, by which 15,000 Americans, all drilled and trained in the use of arms, can be placed on the island under the flag of Cuba Libre within the next 90 days.

The officers of the league told the junta they had enlisted, ready to start for Cuba on 24 hours' notice, 15,000 men. For the most part they belong to the militia of the different states, are disciplined, drilled and eager to fight. One regiment is organized in Missouri, one in Kansas, one in Nebraska, one in Texas and one as far west as Oregon. To arm this force 15,000 Springfield rifles have been engaged, and 1,000 Krag-Jorgensen guns have been secured for the use of the corps of sharpshooters. For \$1,000,000 the representative of the American Volunteer league offered to put 15,000 American soldiers in Cuba within 90 days, in the language of their leader, "to march from one end of the island of Cuba to the other and to lick every Spanish force in the way."

The representatives of the league also submitted to the junta a plan for raising the necessary money. They asked them to issue \$1,000,000 in bonds of \$5 and \$10 denomination, and showed them that they had propositions from two western smelters to furnish silver bullion, and to coin it into silver money of our denominations, to aid in floating the bonds. The officers of the junta have gone to New York to consider this matter. They will come to Washington again next week to meet the representatives of the American Volunteer league and to give a final answer to this proposition.

According to information received from trustworthy sources here the withdrawal of at least part of the great army that Spain has maintained for several years in the island of Cuba will begin when the rainy season sets in within a few days. The initial movement will be the departure of 10,000 Spanish troops from Havana for Spain, and within a short time after that 30,000 troops, it is understood, will follow. Whether this movement is to be construed in favor of or against the insurgents is not possible to say.

**DIVERSE TARIFF DEMANDS.**  
Many Interests to Be Considered in Framing the New Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—That there are many interests to be considered in the framing of a tariff bill was especially shown yesterday by the action of Senators Baker and Harris, of Kansas, who appeared before the republican sub-committee of the finance committee to protest against any change in the duty on Mexican cattle. Their objection was based on the ground that the Mexican cattle brought into the states were fattened for market on the pastures of Kansas and other western states, thus benefiting the farmers of those states. Senators and representatives of the intermountain states, which are largely engaged in grazing, have steadily urged a higher duty than now exists, claiming that it was necessary to protect the cattlemen of their states. In this connection, the same men are pleading for a restoration of the duty on hides, which the hide and leather men are so vigorously opposing. It is noticeable that nearly all of the advocates of a duty on hides are also advocates for the establishment of a stiff duty on wool.

**TWO YOUTHFUL SUICIDES.**

**Took Poison Because They Are Not Permitted to Go with Their Parents.**

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., April 17.—Two young sons of Mr. Hesson, living at Greenland, five miles south of Fayetteville, aged 9 and 15 years, committed suicide while their parents were at Fayetteville trading. The boys were angry because they were left at home, and both took a bath, dressed in their best clothes, wrote notes to their parents, pinned them on the door, took strychnine and went to bed. Both died before their parents returned home. The note left by the parents good-bye and expressed the hope that they should meet them in Heaven.

**Died of "Lack of Appreciation."**

TOPEKA, Kan., April 17.—George H. Green, a fireman at the Topeka insane asylum, was instantly killed yesterday by the explosion of a steam boiler heater which was connected with the main battery of boilers. The coroner's jury decided that death was due "to a lack of appreciation of the danger in which the deceased placed himself."

**Disastrous Boiler Explosion.**

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 17.—The engine of the northbound freight train No. 56, on the Big Four, exploded yesterday evening at Osborn. Engineer John Hutchins, of Ivorydale, was badly burned on the leg. Fireman Fagin, of Columbus, was scalded from head to foot, and will die. Brakeman Dailie, of Middletown, was blown 50 feet against a stump and his head fractured. His injuries are fatal. The explosion was caused by seams on the firebox giving way. The engine, at the time of the explosion, was standing on the side track.

## MURDERED BY ROBBERS.

**Bank Cashier at Somersworth, N. H., Meets a Hero's Death.**

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., April 17.—While resisting the entry of two desperate and determined robbers, and during a heroic struggle to protect \$15,000 or more in money and securities in the compartments of the open vault of the Great Falls national bank of Somersworth yesterday afternoon, Cashier Joseph A. Stickney was struck down and brutally murdered near the desk which he occupied for years. After killing Stickney the robbers ransacked the vault and fled with all the cash with the exception of a few gold pieces. As near as can be estimated \$6,000 was taken, but it is possible that the loss will considerably exceed this sum, as none but the dead cashier knew the exact amount that was in the institution at the time. The robbers, after knocking Stickney down with a "black jack," cut his throat. The most remarkable feature of the robbery is that \$10,000 in bonds of the United States, which were kept in one of the drawers of the big vault, and which the robbers examined hastily, were not taken. Neither was any of the negotiable paper and securities of the bank—in fact, nothing is missing except the cash.

## FOR CHEAP RATES.

**The Kansas Governor Addresses the Meeting at Austin, Tex.**

AUSTIN, Tex., April 17.—The deep water railroad rates committees from the Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma legislatures met here this morning with a like committee appointed by Gov. Culberson to discuss some means of securing cheaper rates on grain and general products from Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma through Texas to the gulf for export purposes. Gov. Leedy, of Kansas, first addressed the meeting. He said that Kansas was in crying need of reduced freight rates, as the state was discriminated against on all sides, and in case it could not get this relief it was proposed to build a state road from Kansas to the gulf.

## CIVIL SERVICE.

**A National Republican Delegation Urges Its Modification—Many Offices Affected.**

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A delegation representing the National Republican league called on President McKinley yesterday afternoon to urge some modifications in the existing civil service rules. The delegation stated that they represented more than 1,000,000 of the young republican voters of the country, and that under the civil service, as extended by Cleveland, offices which it was never intended should be placed in the classified service had been so placed, and that they had practically been put out of the hope of young republicans to obtain. In all there are some 40,000 offices which the delegation urged should be removed from under the civil service rule.

## MISERY AND FAMINE.

**Much Distress Found Among the Miners of Pennsylvania.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 17.—The legislative committee that is investigating the condition of the miners of the Pittsburgh district completed its second day of personal inspection among the mines yesterday, and a story of the scenes of misery, destitution and want, that the investigators witnessed, would fill many large volumes. When the work was finished the members of the committee made the statement that no such suffering was ever known by them to exist before, and they are well convinced that something must be done and at once to alleviate the condition of the unfortunate thousands who are distressed.

## GLADSTONE IS SEVERE.

**England's "Grand Old Man" Bitter Against Emperors of Russia and Germany.**

LONDON, April 17.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Macedonian leader, Capt. Dampas, in which he says:

Under the present deplorable scheme, all the British government has the right to do, seemingly, is to place its opinions before a tribunal of two youthful despots, the emperors of Germany and Russia, and to abide by their help to execute their final determinations. Our disgraceful office seems to be to place ships, guns, soldiers and sailors at their disposal for the purpose of keeping down the movement for the liberty of Crete, and of securing to those young despots, who have in no wise earned the confidence of Europe, the power of deciding questions which rightfully belong to the Cretans.

## A STEP IN ADVANCE.

**Li Hung Chang May Succeed in Readjusting China's National Finances.**

WASHINGTON, April 17.—China is to have a new set of treaties with the great nations of the world, which will in some measure emancipate her from the onerous restrictions she is now under and enable her to adjust her own revenues to the nation's needs. Much of the credit for securing the consent of the commercial powers to the negotiation of these treaties is due to Li Hung Chang, who employed to the best advantage the opportunities afforded by his tour of the world.

## WOOL MEN DISSATISFIED.

**Western Senators Will Insist Upon Changes in the Dingley Bill.**

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Western senators, after several conferences, have reached an agreement to stand together for important changes in the wool schedule of the Dingley bill. The senators most prominently identified with the movement are Messrs. Mantle, Carter, Shoup, Warren and Burrows. They have not only agreed upon a line of amendments, but have decided to insist on their inclusion in the bill.

## Will Tax Street Railways.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17.—The Humphrey bill, extending street railway franchises 50 years and providing a tax on the gross earnings of street car lines, was passed by the senate, 29 to 16. The bill has yet to pass the house and is being bitterly opposed, particularly in Chicago.

## Judge Day to Go to Cuba May 1.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Judge William R. Day, of Ohio, who is to go to Cuba on a special mission in connection with the Ruiz case, is expected here to-day. He will leave for Havana about May 1.

## LOST IN CARS.

**Articles Left in Sleeping Apartments by the Passengers.**

Some curious things are picked up by sleeping car porters and a goodly proportion of them are turned over to persons in authority to be restored to their owners if called for. The "found" bureau of a palace car company often affords an interesting study. An innumerable variety of ticketed articles there displayed bears ocular testimony to the freaks of absentmindedness. There are pathetic as well as amusing suggestions in these lost articles, for some of them are obviously mementos of tender associations. A baby's tiny worsted shoe, for instance, found in a sleeping berth where no baby had been, tells its own touching little story.

Each article, as soon as it is handed to the custodian of the "found" bureau, is made into a neat parcel and marked with the day and hour of finding, name of the sleeping car number of the train and the name of the finder. Most of these mislaid personal effects are found under the seats or in the lavatories of the cars. Fully two-thirds of the women's belongings which are picked up by the sleeping car porters are toilet articles or jewelry left in the lavatories. It was only a few days ago that a porter found two valuable finger rings in a washbowl. They had been sucked into the escape pipe together and fortunately became wedged there so that they were not carried away by the outflowing water. The owner of the rings said, when they were restored to her, that she was "sure she had put them in her satchel" and seemed quite indignant at the temerity of the porter in insisting that he found them in the washbowl.

Umbrellas, canes and shawl-straps constitute a majority of the "finds" in sleeping cars. They are seldom reclaimed, although kept by the company's custodian for a year. Some of the oddities in the bureau's collection may be enumerated as follows: One white satin slipper, a woman's bead and lace bonnet, chafing dish, pair of trousers, two hair switches, one set of false teeth, silver candlestick and wax candle, one fine linen nightgown, package of perfumed letters tied with pink ribbon, an ear trumpet, one crutch and three or four cage birds.

One in a great while a pocketbook containing money is turned in at the "found" bureau. Such "finds" are quickly called for. The loss of money is usually discovered before the loser leaves the car, consequently if it has been mislaid on that particular car it is searched for then and there. Passengers usually feel for their money the first thing after awakening in the morning and, finding that all right, apparently do not tax their minds with anything else. Occasionally, however, men who carry their money loosely in their pockets lose it by pulling it out with a pair of gloves, a handkerchief or a notebook. Not long ago the conductor of a sleeping car which had just been emptied of its passengers in the Grand Central station found \$400 in bills lying on the platform just outside the door. He took it to the office of the general superintendent and it was called for within an hour.—N. Y. Times.

## WHITE AND BLACK CRAVATS.

**In Former Times They Were Badges of the Wearer's Profession.**

Years ago the white tie in this country was the characteristic wear of the reverend clergy, their monopoly. Thence it passed into general use and disputed popularity with the black. The black neckcloth was early in this century likewise a professional badge. Those who followed the profession of arms claimed the right to wear it as their monopoly and sometimes enforced that right. Cooper in "Wing and Wing" makes a very dramatic use of this custom. A French privateer captain in disguise has fallen into the hands of the English and is brought before a court-martial. So skillfully does he stick to his assumed character of a fisherman that his judges are puzzled until one of his accusers suddenly places around the prisoner's throat the black neckcloth which all officers wore. Then his true character blazes forth and he is condemned, but escapes execution to die sword in hand. Cooper knew what he was writing about, for he too had been an officer.

Military and naval men wore black cravats when in plain clothes and civilians aped them until black became the only wear. Before the rise of the black cravat carelessly tied white lace, the Steenkirk, had been in vogue for neckwear. Its popularity likewise was a civilian tribute to military valor. At the battle of Steenkirk the French loyal guards, the household troops being suddenly called from their tents to meet the oncoming English, had no time to tie their rich lace cravats with their accustomed neatness and loosely knotted them about their throats. They were the dandies of Europe, the perfect pinks of military propriety, and were correspondingly brave. They did up the English in about one round, and thenceforward the Steenkirk cravat was fashion, and the more carelessly it was knotted the more Steenkirk it was.

As white is now the color of peace, may not the psychologist be justified in hailing snowy cravats as evidence of man's recognition that peace hath her victories not less fashionable than those of war and as worthy of being commemorated at the neck?—Boston Transcript.

## Thoroughly Cured.

"George, I hope our boy will never smoke."

"I don't think he ever will. I guess I've thoroughly cured him of all liking for cigars."

"How did you do it?"

"I kept him in the room while I smoked one of those cigars you gave me Christmas."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—Clocks are the pet hobby of the princess of Wales, and at Sandringham she has now over a hundred, in a variety of styles and sizes.

## HE CURED HIS WIFE.

**Physicians Failed, But the Husband Succeeded.**

From the News, St. John, Kansas.

While conversing with a druggist in St. John, Kansas, the other day, a reporter's attention was attracted by a lyre attached to the door of the drug store. Every opening of the door caused several balls which were suspended from the top of the instrument to swing back and forth, striking the wires of the lyre and producing a very pleasing and musical sound. Upon examination we perceived that the instrument was simply a novel scheme to advertise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We inquired of the druggist if he had much sale for the Pink Pills, and he informed us that they were his leading sellers. We then asked him what his opinion was of their curative qualities. He told us of several cures which had been effected by their use, one in particular that of a prominent farmer's wife, by the name of Humes.

The scribe became very much interested and determined to interview Mr. Humes in regard to the matter. He spoke as follows: "I desire to state that I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills one of the greatest remedies ever placed upon the market. My wife had been troubled for a long time with paralysis in one of her arms. She doctored with several physicians and tried every medicine she could hear of but obtained no relief whatever. I spent a great deal of money in an endeavor to cure her, but it seemed like a vain effort. At last an old gentleman who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for great benefit, told me what they had done for him. I purchased a box, determined to test their merits."

"My wife began using them, and to my surprise, as well as to mine, she commenced improving in health wonderfully, and at this time is perfectly cured. I have used them since myself for catarrh and found I obtained great relief. They are in my estimation one of the best medicines manufactured, and I am willing at all times to recommend them to all who are ailing for I truly believe they will do all that is promised for them."

Mr. Humes is well known throughout Stafford County, Kansas, and his statement can be relied upon.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

## FASHION NOTES.

**Some of the Latest Additions to Feminine Apparel.**

There is a perfect furor for accordion-plaited ruffles for the neck, bodice and sleeves, and also for the entire decoration of evening toilets.

Very stylish and becoming gowns of gray and white wool are shown by various leading importers of the city. They are made variously of serge, mohair, double-warp cashmere, canvas goods, camel's hair, ladies' cloth, basket-patterned grenadine and Sultan cloth, and all are made over silk foundations, slips or linings.

Great favor is shown the double-warp cashmeres that so closely resemble drab d'ete. In colored goods the broken checks with several dyes handsomely blended seem to predominate, and these prove more serviceable than plain colors for general wear on any fabric but serge, which has proved itself to be the peer of any utility material known.

Some of the most attractive toilets of flowered silk, grenadine, French organdie, India muslin, etc., are made with an elaborately trimmed round waist and a gored skirt, finished with a very deep Spanish flounce much wider on the sides than in front or at the back. The top of the flounce is finished with a tiny standing frill produced by the shirring. The bottom of the flounce is either laid in small tucks or is finished with a very deep hem.

Belts, girdles, very wide ceintures, empire sashes, chatelaines and every sort of Eton, Zouave, bolero and Figaro jacket will maintain their vogue during the summer season. There is no diminution whatever in these dressy items of the fashionable gown, and they are as varied in their smart little guises as the tops of dress sleeves with their butterfly draperies, rows of accordion-plaited frills, points, puffs, slashed effects, epaulets, revers and innumerable other means of imparting moderate width to the shoulders, and so much more becoming to the figure than the plain flat unadorned coat-sleeve outlining the arm about, medium, or thin—in severe uncompromising fashion.

The hardy Scotch chevrons hold a very favored place this season among popular dress fabrics to be used for cycling, traveling and walking-costumes. The patterns just opened are very handsome, some in cream and green, almond and brown, etc., others showing a mixture of fine heather colors, the surface looking one faint hue at a distance, but showing from three to five colors on close inspection. This pretty indistinct mixture gives the purchaser an opportunity to select a favorite color with which to make up her costume. The wear of a genuine Scotch chevron is almost endless, and for general utility costumes it has only one very strong rival—English serge—and it ranks well with cravenette, which, of course, finds many purchasers on account of its attractive weave and colorings, and its most valuable additional merit of being absolutely waterproof.—N. Y. Post.

## No Risks Run.

Big Hotel Proprietor.—Yes, sir, your bill, sir, is ten dollars. Been here one day exactly.

Stranger.—I am short of change, but here is a check for \$50, which—

"Um—I don't like to cash checks for strangers. How much change have you about you?"

"Not over 75 cents."

"Well, give me that and we'll call it square. Can't afford to risk losing anything these hard times."—N. Y. Weekly.

It was considered a sure sign of ill-fortune to mention the name of an "unchristened wean," and even at baptism the name was usually written on a slip of paper, which was handed to the officiating minister, that he might be the first to pronounce it.

## EARLY SCOTCH SUPERSTITIONS.

If a child died unchristened it wandered in woods and solitary places, lamenting its melancholy fate, and was often to be seen. Such children were called "tarans."

If the babe kept quiet during the baptismal ceremony, the gossips mourned over it as destined to a short life, and perhaps not a merry one. Hence, to extort a cry, the women who received it from the father would handle it roughly or even pinch it.

Great care was taken that the baptismal water should not enter the infant's eyes—not because such a mishap might result in walling loud and long, but because the sufferer's future life, wherever he went and whatever he did, would constantly be vexed by the presence of wraiths and specters.

## \$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Stand straight and strong—St. Jacobs Oil cures lame back—cures promptly.

When a man runs for an office, and is defeated, he consoles himself by saying it paid him for the acquaintance it gave him.—Washington Democrat.

## An Appeal for Assistance.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal of assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of disters, dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use it if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

He always wanted something new; At last he had his way—Rode home upon an open car And caught pneu-mo-nia.

The pain that tortures sciatica. The cure that cures it—St. Jacobs Oil.

Opinions are good things to have in life, but an extra pair of suspenders are often of more practical value.—Ram's Horn.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

Nothing humiliates a man more than a woman to find it necessary to take him down a peg.—Athenian Globe.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

If there is nothing in a man, his "opportunity" never comes.—Ram's Horn.

Sore and stiff from cold; don't wait and suffer; use St. Jacobs Oil and get cured.

It is astonishing how many men there are who can play the fiddle.—Washington Democrat.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

A poor free lunch costs more than a good dinner.—Ram's Horn.

The Best. Rest. Test.

There are two kinds of sarsaparilla: The best—and the rest. The trouble is they look alike. And when the rest dress like the best who's to tell them apart? Well, "the tree is known by its fruit." That's an old test and a safe one. And the taller the tree the deeper the root. That's another test. What's the root—the record of these sarsaparillas? The one with the deepest root is Ayer's. The one with the richest fruit; that, too, is Ayer's. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a record of half a century of cures; a record of many medals and awards—culminating in the medal of the Chicago World's Fair, which, admitting Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best—shut its doors against the rest. That was greater honor than the medal, to be the only Sarsaparilla admitted as an exhibit at the World's Fair. If you want to get the best sarsaparilla of your druggist, here's an infallible rule: Ask for the best and you'll get Ayer's. Ask for Ayer's and you'll get the best.

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